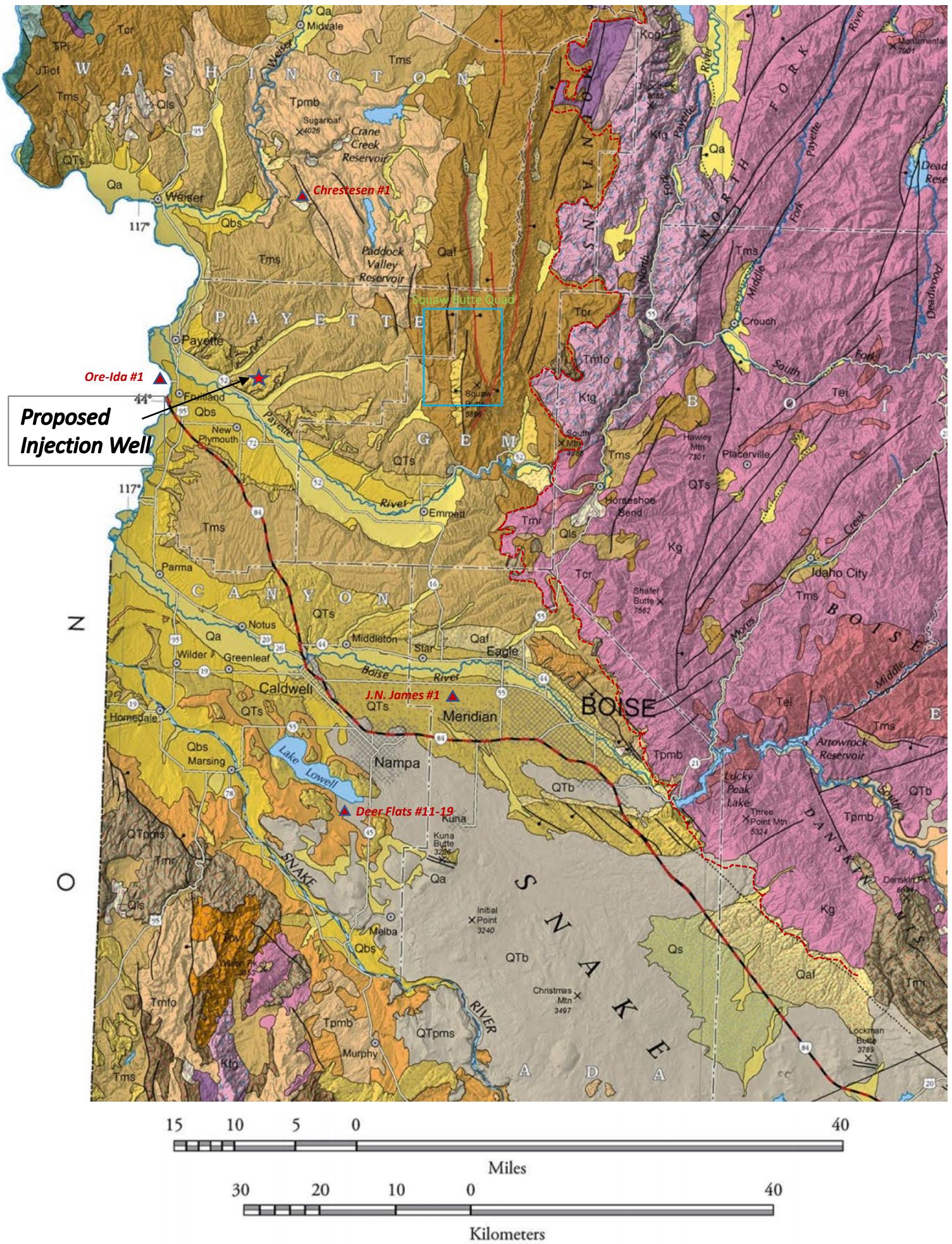
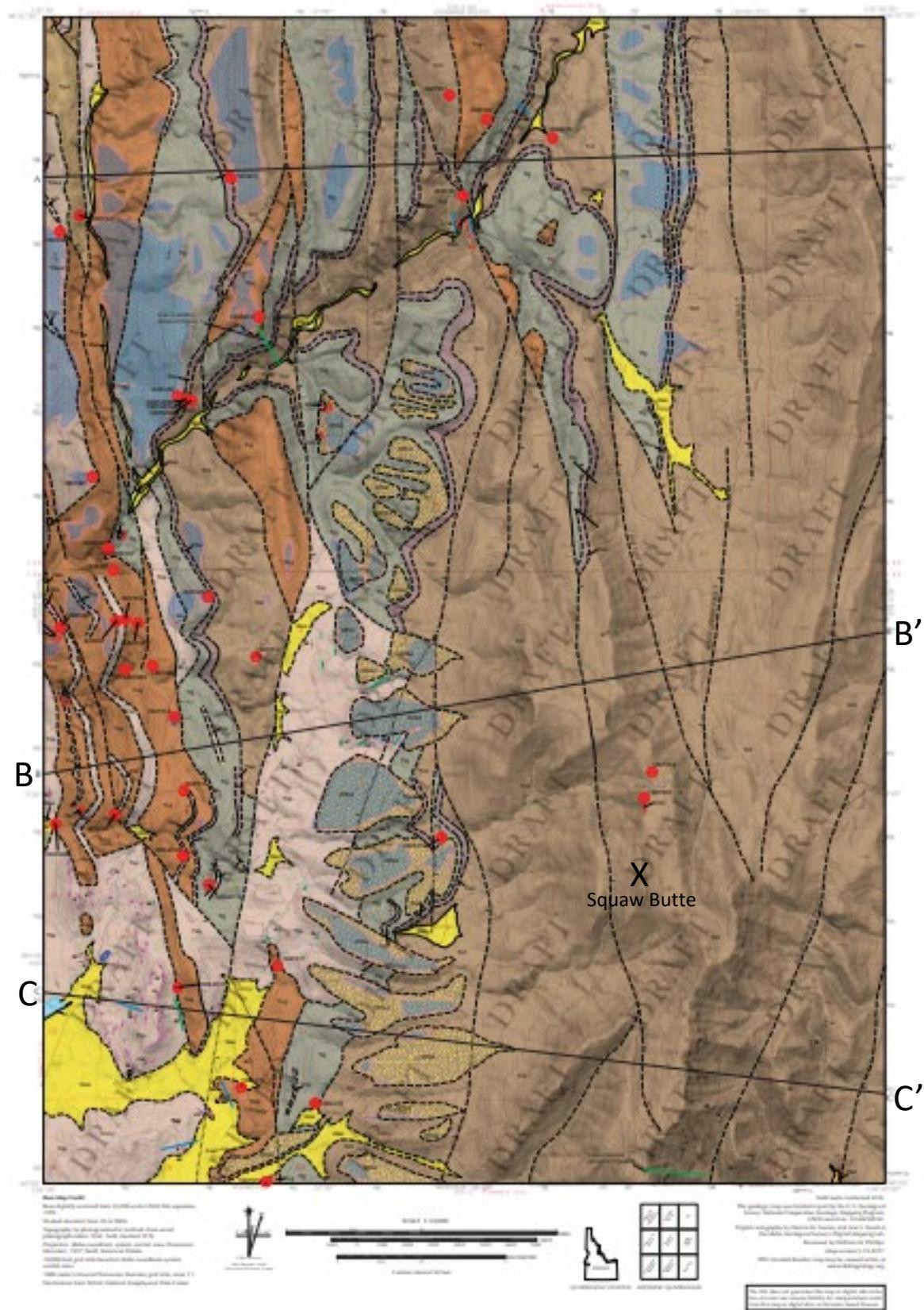


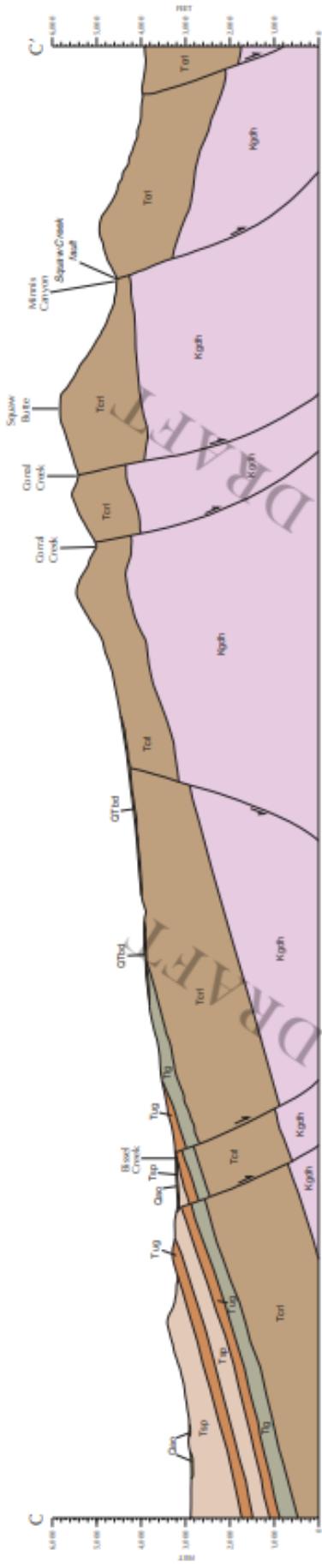
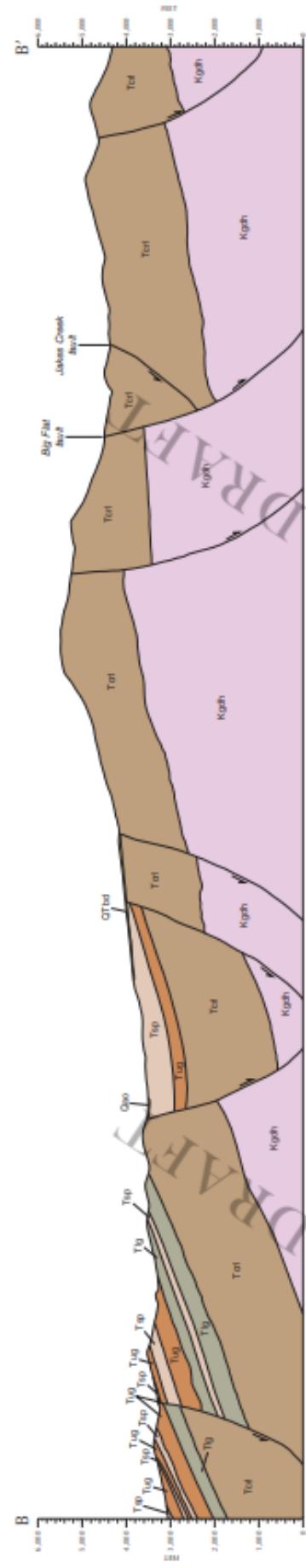
Fig. 10-1 Geologic Map of Idaho, Idaho Geological Survey, 2012

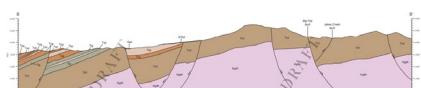
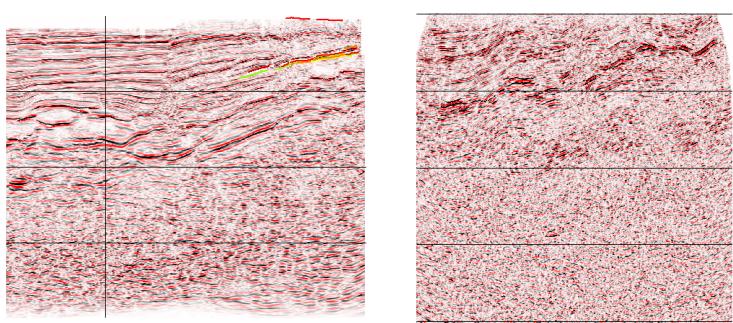
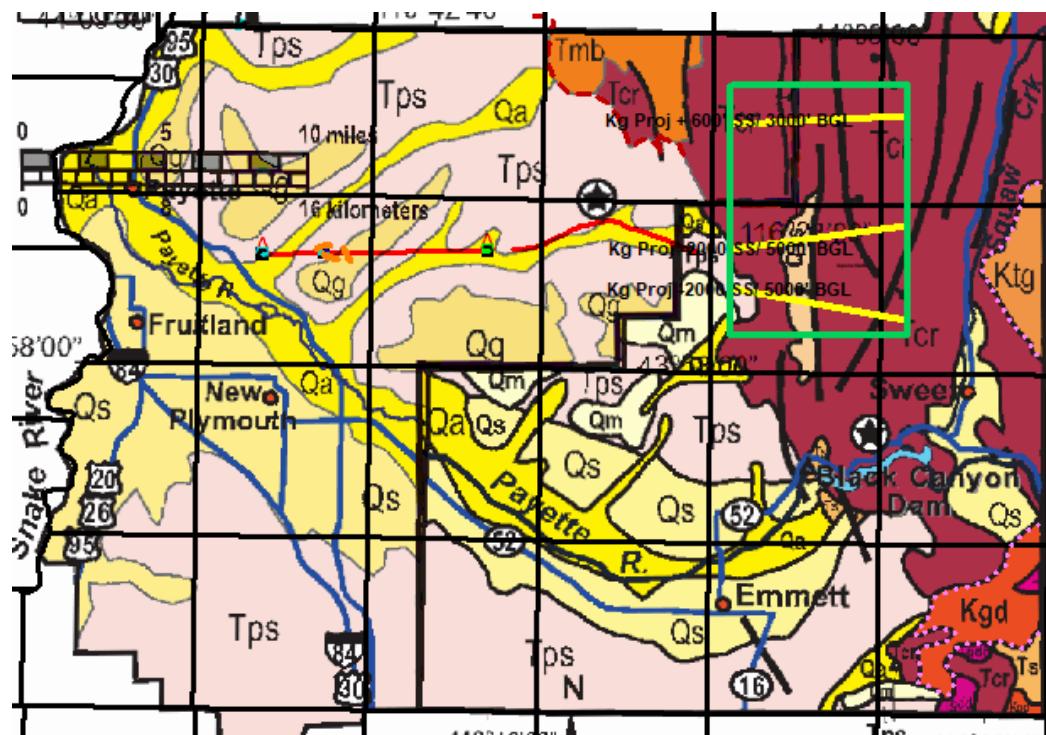


GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE SQUAW BUTTE QUADRANGLE, GEM AND PAYETTE COUNTIES, IDAHO

Dennis M. Pierney, Keegan L. Schmidt, Ander J. Sundell, Spencer H. Wood, Reed S. Lewis, and Renée L. Broedlovstout
2017







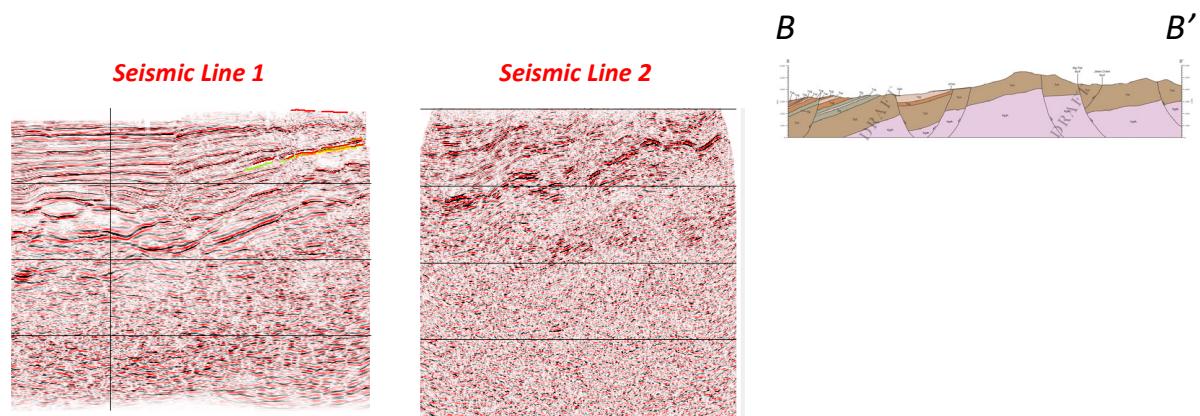
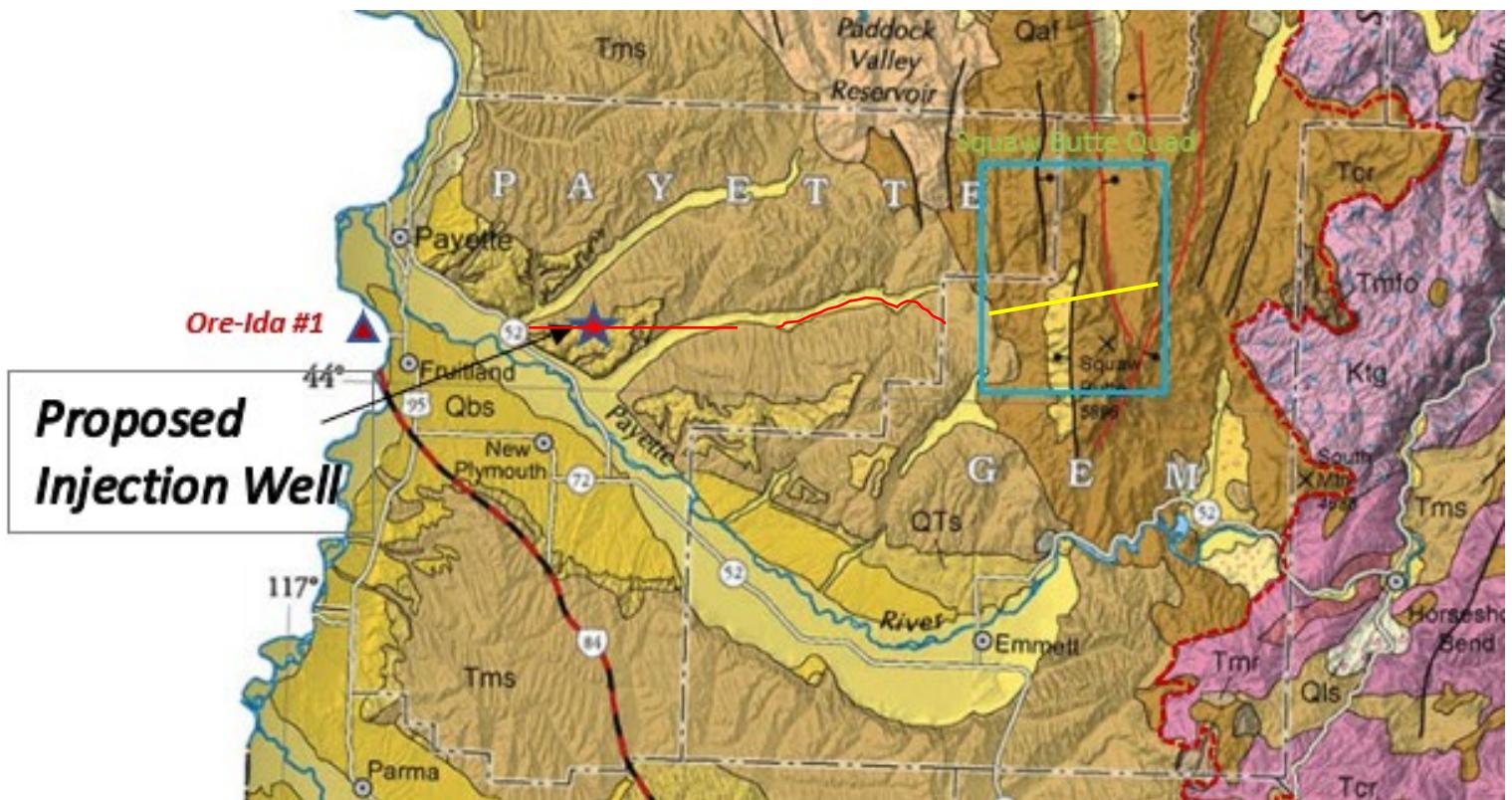
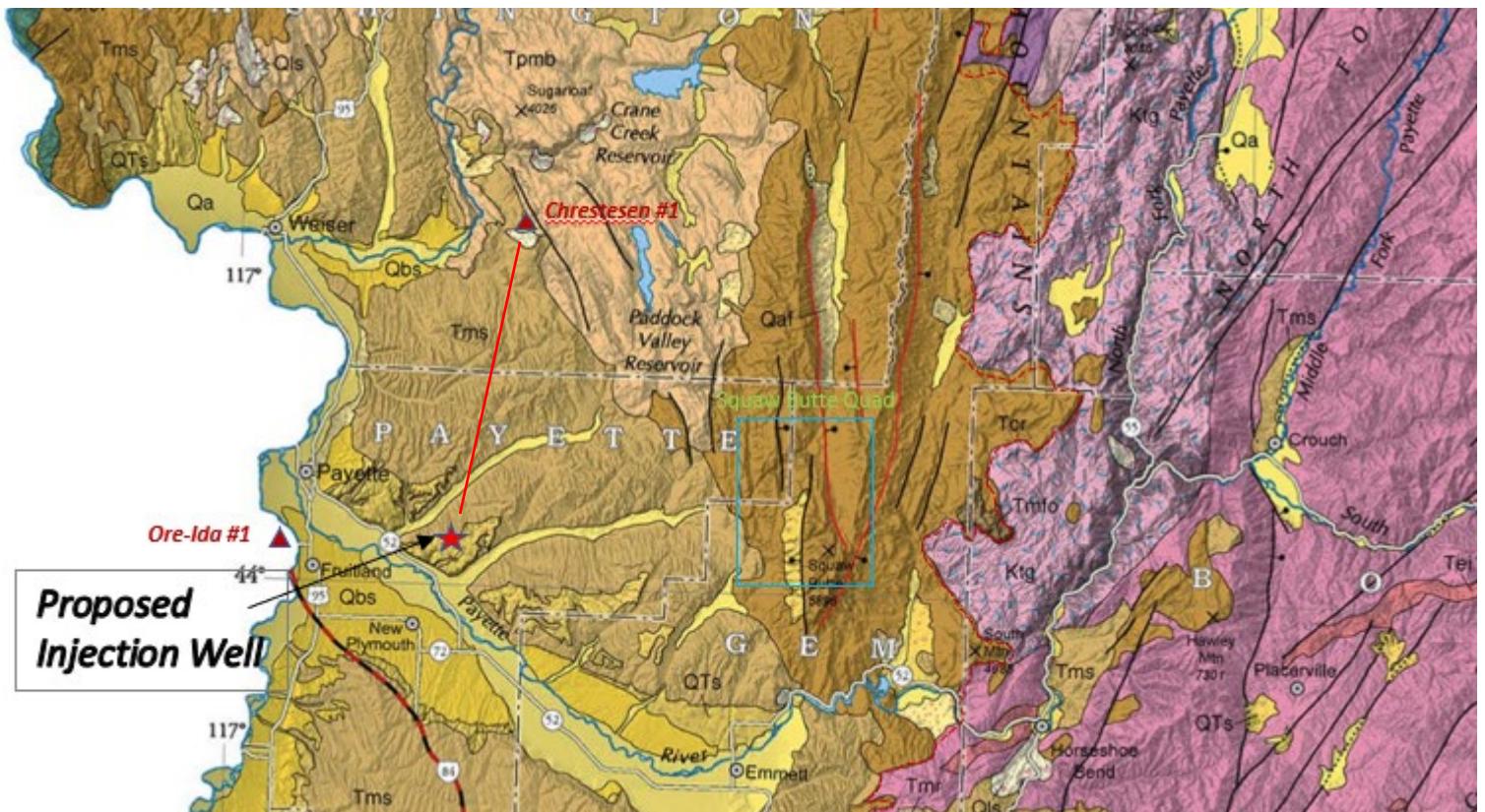


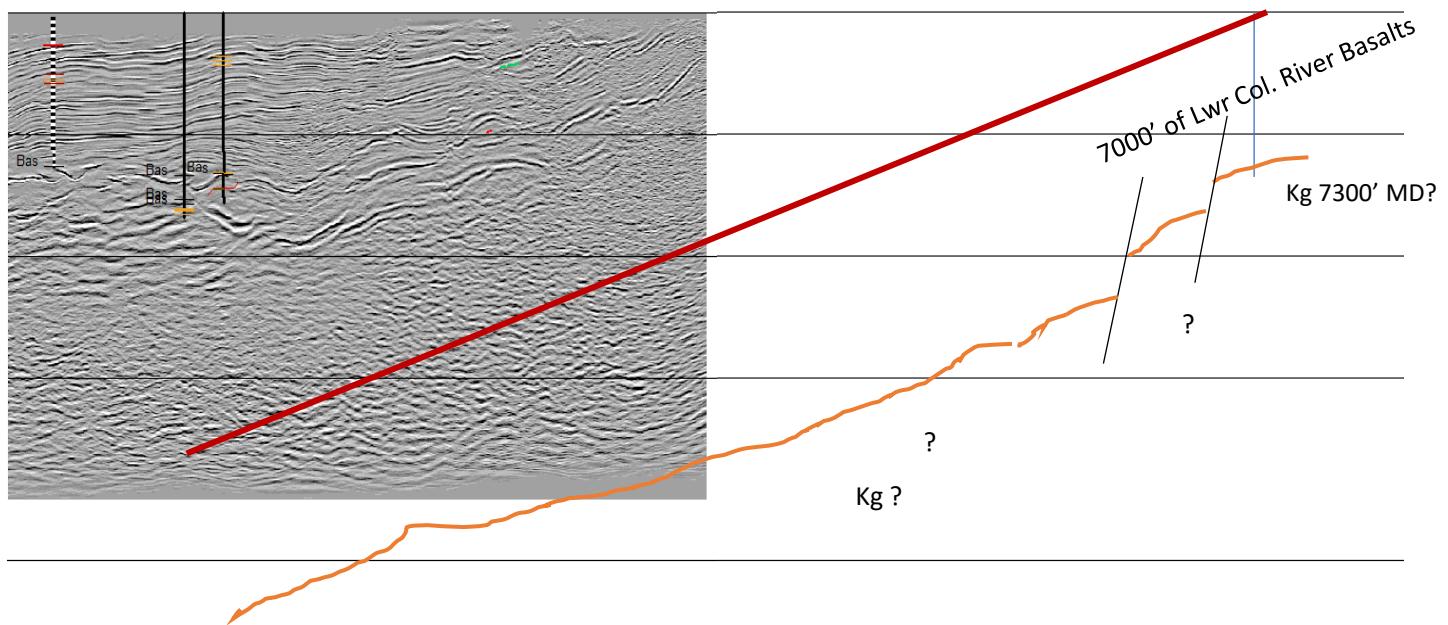
Figure 10-7: Schematic Cross section- Chrestesen Well into the Basin

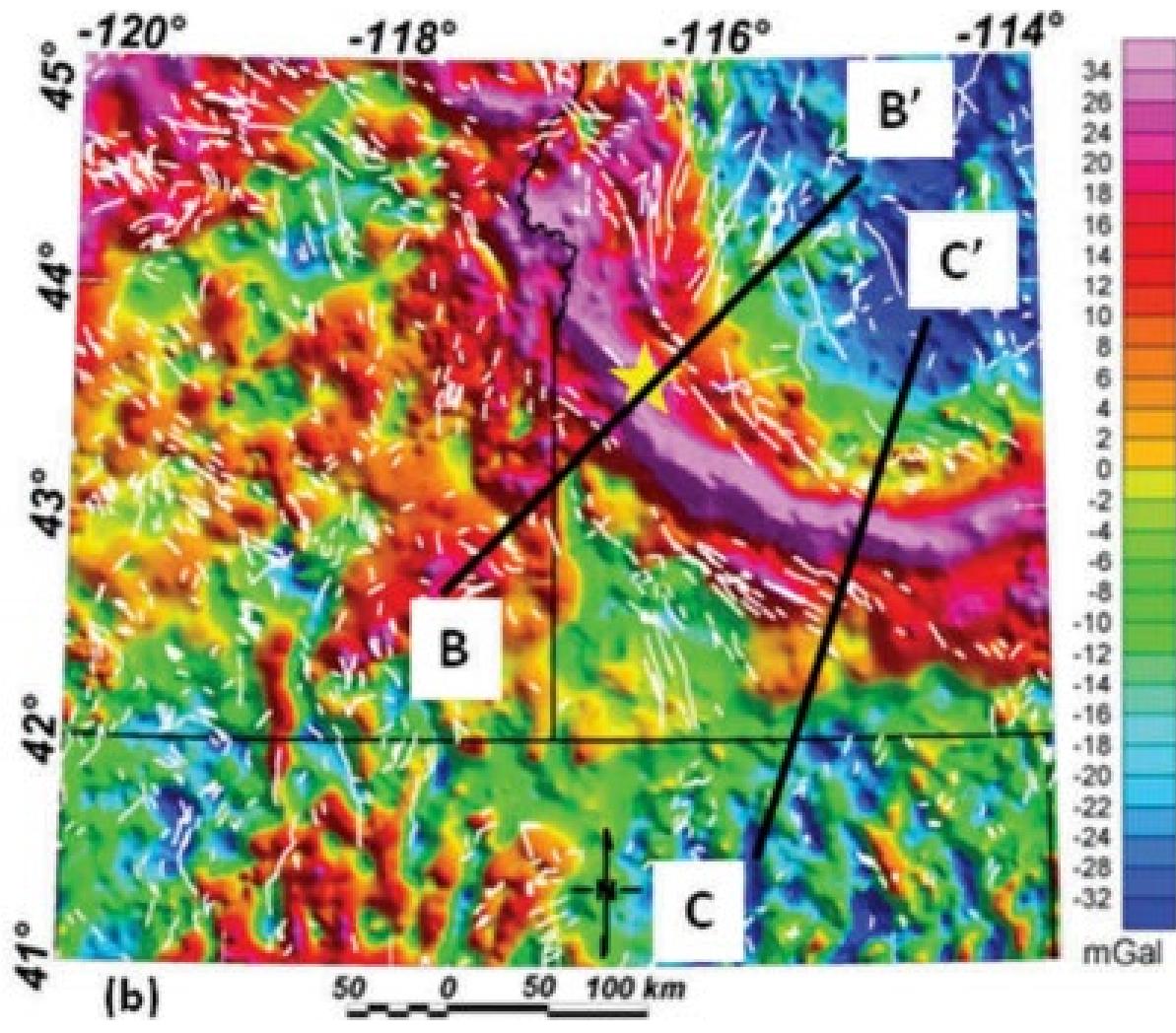
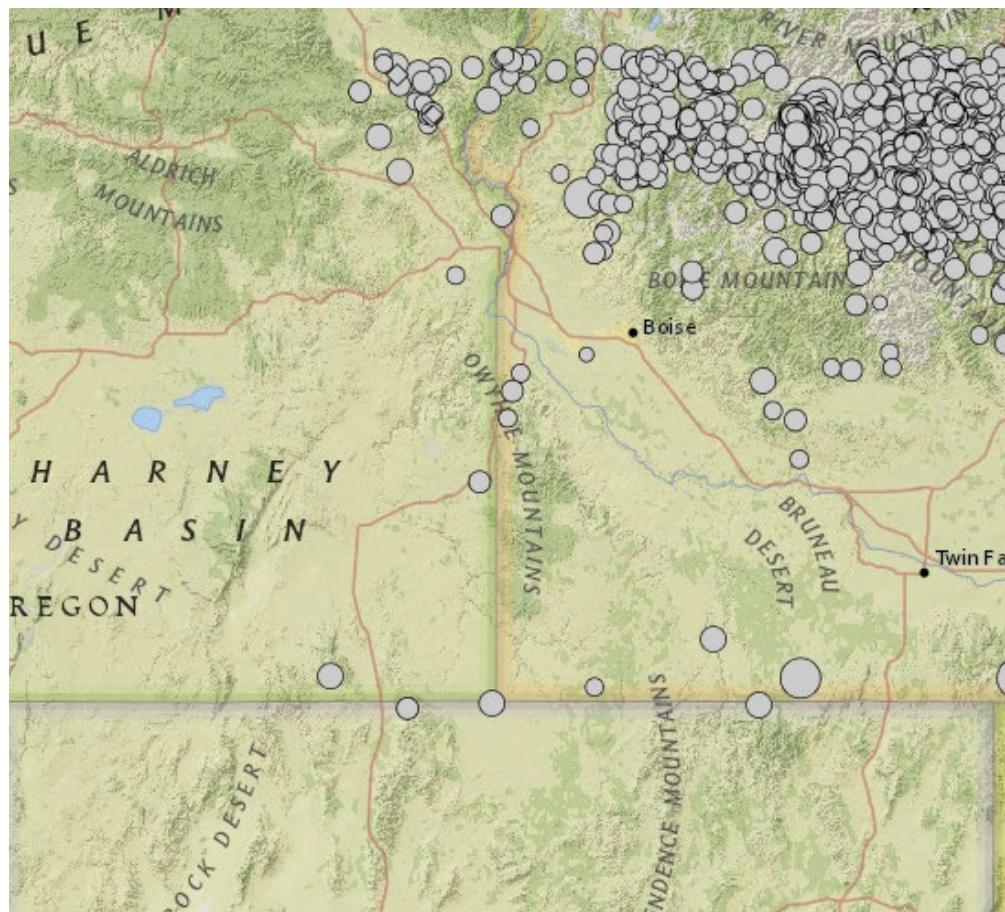


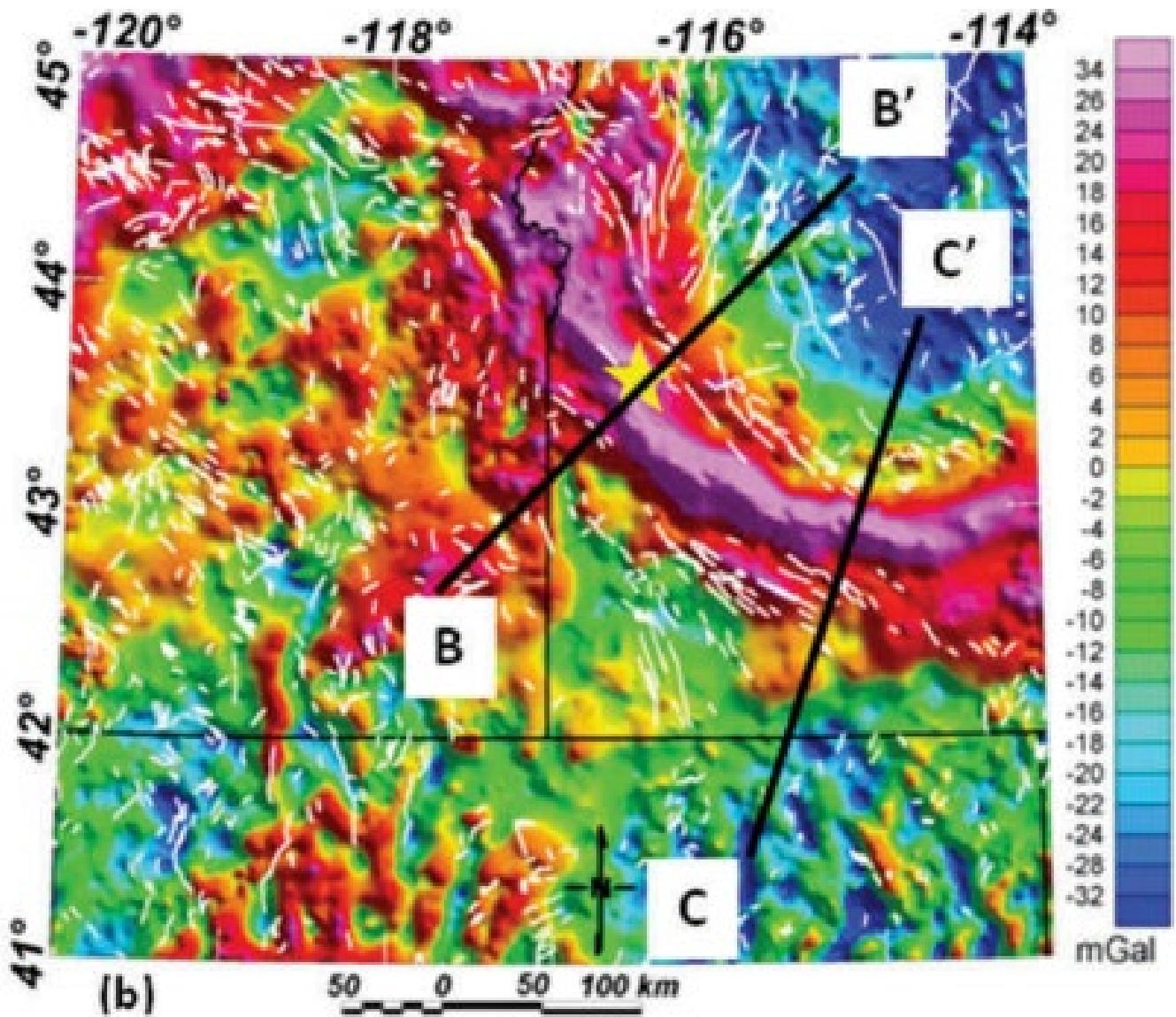
SSW

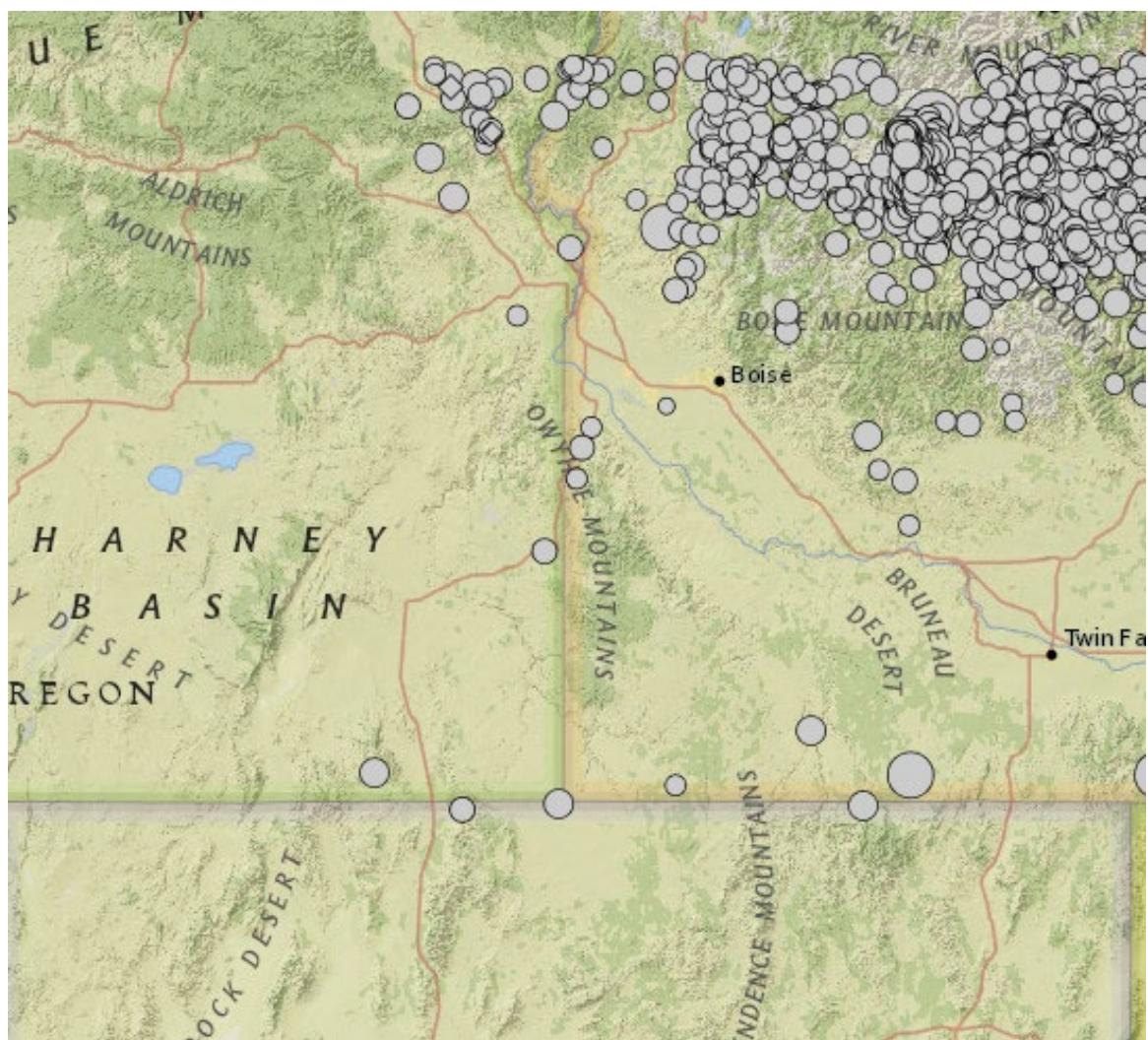
NNE

Prop. Inj. Well









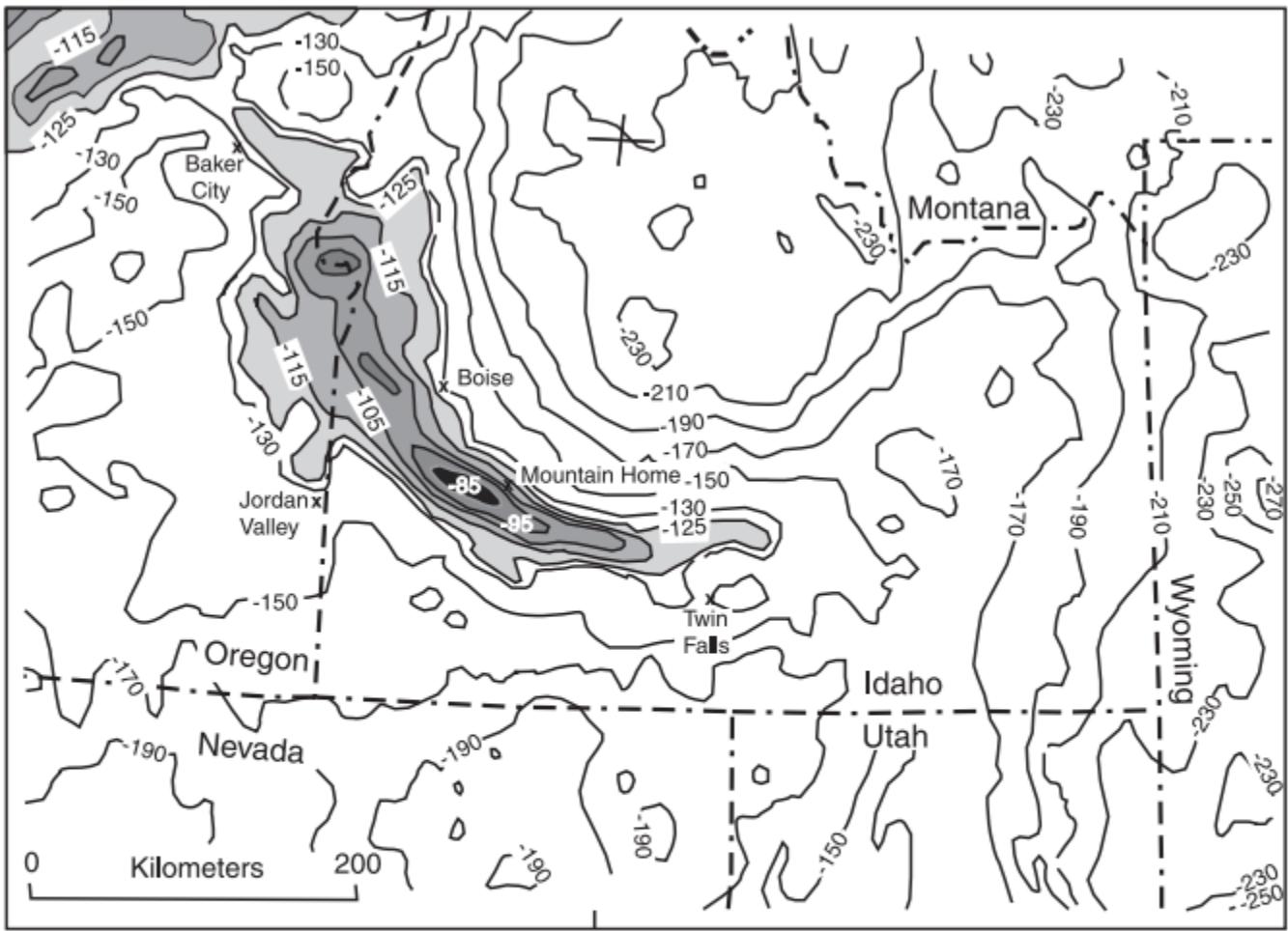


Figure 4. Map of Bouguer gravity anomalies of the western Snake River Plain region. Noteworthy is the high gravity anomaly of the western plain indicating rock of high density beneath the plain. Contour interval is 20 milligals, except for values more positive than -130 milligals. The areas of more than -125 milligals are shaded and contoured every 10 milligals. Map is from the Gravity Anomaly Map Committee (1987). Values are terrain corrected in areas of high relief. Bouguer anomalies are calculated by subtracting the theoretical attraction of rock mass above sea level using a standard crustal density of 2.670 g/cm^3 . This attempts to remove the effects of varying topographic relief. Thus Bouguer anomalies result from masses above sea level with densities different from 2.67 g/cm^3 , or from any lateral variation of density below sea level. In continental regions, the regional values are negative because topography is usually isostatically compensated by low density crust extending below sea level. Theoretically, corrected gravity will be zero only at sea-level measuring points.

